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The City of Eastvale has adopted the following policy for the investment of City funds.

I. Legal Authority

The authority governing investments for the City of Eastvale is set forth in the California Government Code, sections 53601 et. Seq.

The City Treasurer is granted authority to make investments on behalf of the City. Government Code Section 53607 states “.....the authority of the legislative body to invest or to reinvest funds of a local agency, or to sell or exchange securities so purchased, may be delegated for a one-year period by the legislative body to the treasurer of the local agency, who shall thereafter assume full responsibility for such transactions until such time as the delegation of authority is revoked, and shall make a monthly report of such transaction to the legislative body. Subject to review, the legislative body may renew the delegation of authority pursuant to this section each year”

As permitted by Government Code 53601, the City Treasurer may delegate day-to-day investment decision making and execution authority to an investment advisor. Eligible investment advisors must be registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) under the Investment Advisors Act of 1940. The advisor will follow the Policy and such other written instructions as are provided.

Government Code Section 53649 states “...the treasurer is responsible for the safekeeping of money in his custody and shall enter into any contract with a depository relating to any inactive deposits which in his judgment is to the public advantage.”

II. Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the investment of the City’s funds based upon State law and prudent money management. This policy is designed according to the specific needs of the City of Eastvale. The ultimate goal is to enhance the economic status of the City while insuring the safety of funds.

III. Scope

The Investment Policy applies to all funds and investment activities of the City except for the investment of bond proceeds, which are governed by the appropriate bond documents, and any pension or other post-employment benefit funds held in a trust that has a separate investment policy.

IV. Investment Objectives

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The investment of the funds of the City of Eastvale shall be guided by the goals of safety, liquidity, diversification and return on investments in that order of priority.

1. Safety: Safety of principal is the foremost objective of the City of Eastvale. Each investment transaction shall seek to ensure that capital losses are minimized, whether from securities default, broker-dealer default, or erosion of market value. The City shall seek to preserve principal by mitigating the two types of risk; credit risk and interest rate risk.
 1. *Credit Risk* - Credit Risk; defined as the risk of loss due to failure of the issuer of a security, shall be mitigated by investing only with issuers whose financial strength and reputation can be verified to be highly rated by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (NRSROs) and by diversifying the investment portfolio so that the failure of any one issuer would not unduly harm the City's cash flow.
 2. *Interest Rate Risk* – Interest rate risk, the risk of the market value fluctuations due to overall changes in the general level of interest rates, shall be mitigated by (a) structuring the portfolio so that securities mature earlier than or concurrent with the timing of major cash outflows, thus eliminating the need to sell securities prior to their maturity; (b) prohibiting the use of leverage or margin accounts; (c) prohibiting the taking of short positions, that is, selling securities which the City does not own; (d) prohibiting the use of reverse repurchase agreements; and (e) prohibiting the use of “inverse floaters”. It is explicitly recognized herein, however, that in a diversified portfolio, occasional measured losses are inevitable, and must be considered within the context of the overall investment return.
2. Liquidity: The investment portfolio will remain sufficiently liquid to enable the City to meet its cash flow requirements.
3. Return on Investments: The investment portfolio shall be designed with the overall objective of obtaining a total rate of return throughout economic cycles, commensurate with investment risk constraints and cash flow needs.

V. Standard of Prudence

The City Council, City Manager, and Treasurer adhere to the guidance provided by the “prudent investor standard,” California Government Code (Section 53600.3), which obligates a fiduciary to insure that “When investing, reinvesting, purchasing, acquiring, exchanging, selling, or managing public funds, a trustee shall act with care, skill, prudence, and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing, including, but not limited to, the general economic conditions and the anticipated needs of the agency, that a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiarity with those matters would use in the conduct of funds of a like character and with like aims, to safeguard the principal and maintain the liquidity needs of the agency. Within the limitations of this section and considering individual investments as part of an overall strategy, investments may be acquired as authorized by law.”

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VI. Ethics and Conflict of Interest

Officers and employees involved in the investment process will refrain from personal business activities that could conflict with proper execution of the investment program, or which could impair their ability to make impartial decisions. Employees and investment officials will disclose to the City Manager any material financial interests in financial institutions that conduct business within their jurisdiction, and they will further disclose any large personal financial/investment positions that could be related to the performance of the City's portfolio.

VII. Authorized Financial Dealers and Institutions

If the City executes its own investment transactions, other than those investments purchased directly from the issuer, the City Treasurer will maintain a list of financial dealers and institutions qualified and authorized to transact business with the City.

The purchase by the City of any investment other than those purchased directly from the issuer, will be purchased either from an institution licensed by the State as a broker-dealer, as defined in Section 25004 of the Corporations Code, who is a member of Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA), or a member of a Federally regulated securities exchange, a National or State Chartered Bank a Federal or State Association (as defined by Section 5102 of the Financial Code), or a brokerage firm designated as a Primary Government Dealer by the Federal Reserve Bank.

The City Treasurer will investigate all institutions that wish to do business with the City, in order to determine if they are adequately capitalized, make markets in securities appropriate to the City's needs, and agree to abide by the conditions set forth in the City's Investment Policy and any other guidelines that may be provided. This will be done annually by having the financial institutions submit in writing that they have read and will abide by the City's Investment Policy and submit its most recent audited Financial Statement within 120 days of the institution's fiscal year end.

If the City has an investment advisor, the investment advisor may use its own list of authorized broker/dealers to conduct transactions on behalf of the City.

Purchase and sale of securities will be made on the basis of competitive bids and offers with a minimum of three quotes being obtained, whenever possible.

VIII. Deposits/Authorized Investments

A. Deposits

Money deposited in State or national banks, State or Federal savings associations, or State or Federal Credit unions within the State must be collateralized in accordance with Government Code 53630 et seq.. The City Treasurer, at his/her discretion, may waive the

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collateralization requirements for any portion that is covered by federal deposit insurance. The City shall have a signed agreement with any depository accepting City funds per Government Code Section 53649.

B. Authorized Investments

General guidelines that the City should follow in managing its investments are as follows:

- For those investment types where this Policy does not state an explicit maturity limit, no investment will be purchased which matures more than five years from the date of purchase without the prior approval of the City Council at least 90 days in advance.
- Maturities of individual investments shall be diversified, attempting to match, where possible, cyclical cash flow requirements.
- The use of callable securities is permitted.

To reduce overall portfolio risk while attempting to attain market value rates of return consistent with the primary objectives of safety and availability of funds, investments shall be diversified cross types of investments, maturities of those investments, and institutions in which those investments are made.

The City specifically prohibits investments in reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives (interest rate floaters, range notes, interest-only strips).

Permitted Investments Per City Policy:

Investments shall be made only in those instruments specifically authorized by California State laws (section 53600-53609), and to no greater an extent than those authorized by those laws. The City will limit investments in any one issuer, except U.S. Treasuries, Federal Agencies, supranationals, and pooled funds (i.e., money market funds, local government investment pools, and LAIF), to no more than 5% regardless of security type.

Where this section specifies a percentage limitation for a particular security type, that percentage is applicable only at the date of purchase. Credit criteria listed in this section refers to the credit rating category (inclusive of modifiers) at the time the security is purchased. If an investment's credit rating falls below the minimum rating required at the time of purchase, the City Treasurer will perform a timely review and decide whether to sell or hold the investment.

The City's specific permitted investment guidelines are listed below.

1. U.S. Treasuries. United States Treasury notes, bonds, bills, or certificates of indebtedness, or those for which the full faith and credit of the United States are pledged for the payment

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of principal and interest.

2. U.S. Agency Obligations. Federal agency or United States government-sponsored enterprise obligations, participations, or other instruments, including those issued by or fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by federal agencies or United States government-sponsored enterprises.
3. California State and Local Agency Obligations. Obligations of the State of California or any local agency within the state, including bonds payable solely out of revenues from a revenue producing property owned, controlled or operated by the state or any local agency or by a department, board, agency or authority of the state or any local agency. Obligations eligible for investment under this subdivision with maturities in excess of one year must be rated in a rating category of "A," its equivalent, or better by a NRSRO. Obligations eligible for investment under this subdivision with maturities under one year must be rated in a rating category of at least "A-1," its equivalent, or better by a NRSRO. No more than 30% of the City's portfolio may be invested in municipal obligations (includes 4. Other State Obligations).
4. Other State Obligations. Registered treasury notes or bonds of any of the other 49 United States in addition to California, including bonds payable solely out of the revenues from a revenue-producing property owned, controlled, or operated by a state or by a department, board, agency, or authority of any of the other 49 United States, in addition to California. Obligations eligible for investment under this subdivision with maturities in excess of one year must be rated in a rating category of "A," its equivalent, or better by a NRSRO. Obligations eligible for investment under this subdivision with maturities under one year must be rated in a rating category of at least "A-1," its equivalent, or better by a NRSRO. No more than 30% of the City's portfolio may be invested in municipal obligations (includes 3. California State and Local Agency Obligations).
5. Bankers' Acceptances. Purchases of bankers' acceptances will have a maximum maturity of 180 days. No more than 40% of the City's portfolio may be invested in bankers' acceptances. Eligible bankers' acceptances must be rated in a rating category of at least "A-1," its equivalent, or better by a NRSRO.
6. Commercial Paper. Commercial paper of "prime" quality of the highest ranking or of the highest letter and number rating as provided for by a NRSRO. The entity that issues the commercial paper will meet all of the following conditions in either paragraph a or paragraph b:
 - a. The entity meets the following criteria: (i) Is organized and operating in the United States as a general corporation. (ii) Has total assets in excess of five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000). (iii) Has debt other than commercial paper, if any, that is rated in a rating category of "A," its equivalent or higher by a NRSRO.
 - b. The entity meets the following criteria: (i) Is organized within the United States as a special purpose corporation, trust, or limited liability company. (ii) Has program wide credit enhancements including, but not limited to, over collateralization, letters

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of credit, or surety bond. (iii) Has commercial paper that is rated in a rating category of "A-1" or higher, or the equivalent, by a NRSRO.

Eligible commercial paper will have a maximum maturity of 270 days or less. No more than 25% of the City's portfolio may be invested in commercial paper. The City may purchase no more than 10% of the outstanding commercial paper of any single issuer.

7. **Medium-Term Notes.** Medium-term notes, defined as all corporate and depository institution debt securities with a maximum remaining maturity of five years or less, issued by corporations organized and operating within the United States or by depository institutions licensed by the U.S. or any state, and operating within the U.S. Medium-term notes must be rated in a rating category of "A," its equivalent, or better by a NRSRO. No more than 30% of the City's portfolio may be invested in medium-term notes.
8. **Negotiable Certificates of Deposit.** Negotiable certificates of deposit issued by a nationally or state-chartered bank, a savings association or a federal association (as defined by Section 5102 of the Financial Code), a state or federal credit union, or by a federally- or state-licensed branch of a foreign bank. Eligible negotiable CDs with maturities in excess of one year must be rated in a rating category of "A," its equivalent, or better by a NRSRO. Eligible negotiable CDs with maturities under one year must be rated in a rating category of at least "A-1," its equivalent, or better by a NRSRO. No more than 30% of the City's investment portfolio may be invested in negotiable CDs.
9. **State of California's Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF).** The State Treasurer established LAIF for the benefit of local agencies. The City can invest up to the maximum amount permitted by the State Treasurer.
10. **Money Market Funds.** Shares of beneficial interest issued by diversified management companies that are money market funds registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. Sec. 80a-1, et seq.). To be eligible for investment pursuant to this subdivision these companies will either:
 - a. Attain the highest ranking letter or numerical rating provided by not less than two of the three largest NRSRO or
 - b. Have an investment advisor registered or exempt from registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission with not less than five years' experience managing money market mutual funds and with assets under management in excess of \$500,000,000.

No more than 20% of the City's portfolio may be invested in money market funds.
11. **Local Government Investment Pools (LGIPs).** Shares of beneficial interest issued by a joint powers authority organized pursuant to Government Code Section 6509.7 that invests in the securities and obligations authorized in subdivisions (a) to (q) of Government Code Section 53601, inclusive. Each share will represent an equal proportional interest in the underlying pool of securities owned by the joint powers authority. To be eligible under this section, the joint powers authority issuing the shares will have retained an investment

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adviser that meets all of the following criteria:

- a. The adviser is registered or exempt from registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
 - b. The adviser has not less than five years of experience investing in the securities and obligations authorized in subdivisions (a) to (q) California Government Code Section 53601, inclusive.
 - c. The adviser has assets under management in excess of five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000).
12. Supranationals. United States dollar denominated senior unsecured unsubordinated obligations issued or unconditionally guaranteed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Finance Corporation (IFC), or Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), with a maximum remaining maturity of five years or less, and eligible for purchase and sale within the United States. Investments under this subdivision must be rated in a rating category of "AA," its equivalent or better by a NRSRO. No more than 30% of the City's portfolio may be invested in supranationals.
13. Asset-Backed Securities (ABS). Any mortgage pass-through security, collateralized mortgage obligation, mortgage-backed or other pay-through bond, equipment lease-back certificate, consumer receivable pass-through certificate, or consumer receivable-backed bond of a maximum remaining maturity of five years or less. Eligible securities must be rated in a rating category of "AA," its' equivalent or higher by an NRSRO. No more than 20% of the City's portfolio may be invested in ABS.
14. Placement Service Bank Deposits (PSD). Funds may be placed with a commercial bank, savings bank, savings and loan association, or credit union that uses a private sector entity that assists in the placement of deposit with eligible financial institutions located in the United States. The full amount of the principal and the interest that may be accrued during the maximum term of each PSD shall at all times be insured by federal deposit insurance. No more than 30% of the City's portfolio may be invested in PSDs. The maximum investment maturity will be restricted to five years.

IX. Investment Program Controls

- A. Separation of Reconciliation. A separation of responsibilities of reconciling bank statements and conducting investment transactions provides an internal control of checks and balances. Only individuals authorized by the Treasurer may conduct investment transactions. Consequently, individuals responsible for reconciling bank statements may not conduct investment transactions.
- B. Third Party Safekeeping Agreements. Contractual agreement between the City and third party custodian is used to secure City invested funds.
- C. Delivery versus Payment. All trades of marketable securities will be executed (cleared and settled) on a delivery vs. payment (DVP) basis to ensure that securities are deposited in the City's safekeeping/custody bank prior to the release of funds.

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- D. Quarterly Treasurer's Report. The City Treasurer shall submit a quarterly investment report to the City Council. This report shall include
- Types of investment
 - List transactions as required by California Government Code 53607 when City Council has delegated authority
 - Credit ratings
 - Institutions involved
 - Dates of purchases
 - Dates of maturity
 - Amount of deposits or cost of the security
 - Current market value of securities
 - Interest rates
 - Investment fund balances
 - Statement as to whether investments are in compliance with the Investment Policy, and if not, why
 - Statement as to whether there are sufficient funds to meet the City's cash obligations for the next 6 months, and if not, why.
- E. Annual Policy Review. The Treasurer shall review the City's investment policies annually and as needed to make recommendations for improvements to the City Council.

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ATTACHMENT A: GLOSSARY

ACTIVE DEPOSITS: Demand or checking accounts, which receive revenues and pay disbursements.

AGENCIES: Federal agency securities.

ASKED: The price at which securities are offered.

ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES (ABS): Securities whose income payments and hence value is derived from and collateralized (or "backed") by a specified pool of underlying assets which are receivables. Pooling the assets into financial instruments allows them to be sold to general investors, a process called securitization, and allows the risk of investing in the underlying assets to be diversified because each security will represent a fraction of the total value of the diverse pool of underlying assets. The pools of underlying assets can comprise common payments credit cards, auto loans, mortgage loans, and other types of assets. Interest and principal is paid to investors from borrowers who are paying down their debt.

BANKERS' ACCEPTANCE (BA): short-term credit arrangements to enable businesses to obtain funds to finance commercial transactions. They are time drafts drawn on a bank by an exporter or importer to obtain funds to pay for specific merchandise. By its acceptance, the bank becomes primarily liable for the payment of the draft at its maturity. An acceptance is a high grade negotiable instrument. Acceptances are purchased in various denominations for 30, 60, or 90 days, but no longer than 180 days. The interest is calculated on a 360-day discount basis similar to treasury bills. Local agencies may not invest more than 40% of their surplus money in banker's acceptance.

BASIS POINT: A basis point equals one one-hundredth of 1% (.01%).

BID: The price offered for securities.

BOOK-ENTRY SECURITIES: All U.S. Treasury and Federal Agencies are maintained on computerized records at the Federal Reserve now known as "wireable" securities.

BROKER: A broker brings buyers and sellers together for a commission paid by the initiator of the transaction or by both sides. In the money market, brokers are active in markets in which banks buy and sell money and in inter-dealer markets.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT (CD): Time deposits of a bank or savings and loan. They are purchased in various denominations with maturities ranging from 30 to 360 days. The interest is calculated on a 360-day, actual day month basis and is payable monthly.

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NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT: Unsecured obligations of the financial institution, bank or savings and loan, bought at par value with the promise to pay face value plus accrued interest at maturity. They are high-grade negotiable instruments, paying a higher interest rate than regular certificates of deposit. The primary market issuance is in multiples of \$1,000,000, the secondary market usually trades in denominations of \$500,000, although smaller lots are occasionally available. As a matter of practice, only the ten largest U.S. banks, where there is a secondary market established for continued liquidity are considered for investment.

COLLATERAL: Securities, evidence of deposit or other property which a borrower pledges to secure repayment of a loan. Also refers to securities pledged by a bank to secure deposits of public monies.

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT (CAFR): The official annual report for the City of Eastvale. It includes five combined statements and basic financial statements for each individual fund and account group prepared in conformity with GAAP. It also includes supporting schedules necessary to demonstrate compliance with finance-related, legal and contractual provisions, extensive introductory material, and a detailed Statistical Section.

COMMERCIAL PAPER: Short-term unsecured promissory note issued by a corporation to raise working capital. These negotiable instruments are purchased at a discount to par value or at par value with interest bearing. Local agencies are permitted by State law to invest in commercial paper of "prime" quality of the highest ranking or of the highest letter and numerical ratings as provided by Moody's Investor's Service, Inc., or Standard and Poor's Corporation. Purchases of eligible commercial paper may not exceed 270 days maturity nor exceed 30% of the local agency's surplus funds.

COUPON: (a) The annual rate of interest that a bond's issuer promises to pay the bondholder on the bond's face value. (b) A certificate attached to a bond evidencing interest due on a payment date.

DEALER: A dealer, as opposed to a broker, acts as a principal in all transactions, buying and selling for his own account.

DELIVERY VERSUS PAYMENT (DVP): There are two methods of delivery of securities: delivery versus payment and delivery versus receipt (also called free). Delivery versus payment is delivery of securities with an exchange of money for the securities. Delivery versus receipts is delivery of securities with an exchange of a signed receipt for the securities.

DEBENTURE: A bond secured only by the general credit of the issuer.

DISCOUNT: The difference between the cost price of a security and its value at maturity when quoted at lower than face value. A security selling below original offering price shortly after sale also is considered to be at a discount.

DISCOUNT SECURITIES: Non-interest bearing money market instruments that are issued at

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a discount and redeemed at maturity for full face value (e.g., U.S. Treasury bills).

DIVERSIFICATION: Dividing investment funds among a variety of securities and issuers offering independent returns.

DERIVATIVE: An asset that derives its value from another asset. For example, a call option on the stock of Coca-Cola is a derivative security that obtains value from the shares of Coca-Cola that can be purchased with the call option. Call options, put options, convertible bonds, futures contracts, and convertible preferred stock are examples of derivatives. A derivative can be either a risky or low-risk investment, depending upon the type of derivative and how it is used.

FEDERAL CREDIT AGENCIES: Guaranteed directly or indirectly by the United States Government. All agency obligations qualify as legal investments and are acceptable as security for public deposits. They usually provide higher yields than regular Treasury issues with all of the same advantages. Examples include Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, FNMA (Fannie Mae) and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp. (Freddie Mac).

FEDERAL FUNDS: Non-interest bearing deposits held by member banks at the Federal Reserve. Also used to denote "immediately available" funds in the clearing sense. "Fed Funds" also used to refer to these funds.

FEDERAL FUNDS RATE: The rate of interest at which Fed funds are traded. This rate is currently pegged by the Federal Reserve through open-market operations.

FEDERAL OPEN MARKET COMMITTEE (FOMC): Consists of seven members of the Federal Reserve Board and five of the twelve Federal Reserve Bank Presidents. The President of the New York Federal Reserve Bank is a permanent member while the other Presidents serve on a rotating basis. The Committee periodically meets to set Federal Reserve guidelines regarding purchases and sales of Government Securities in the open market as a means of influencing the volume of bank credit and money.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM: The central bank of the United States created by Congress and consisting of a seven-member Board of Governors in Washington, D.C., 12 Regional Banks and about 5,700 commercial banks that are members of the system.

INTEREST-BEARING ACTIVE DEPOSITS: Money-market accounts at a financial institution, (e.g., bank, savings and loan, credit union). These accounts are demand accounts (i.e., checking accounts) with restricted transaction activity.

LIQUIDITY: A liquid asset is one that can be converted easily and rapidly into cash without a substantial loss of value. In the money market, a security is said to be liquid if the spread between bid and asked prices is narrow and reasonable size can be done at those quotes.

LAIF (Local Agency Investment Fund): A special fund in the State Treasury which local

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agencies may use to deposit funds for investment.

MARKET VALUE: The price at which a security is trading and could presumably be purchased or sold.

MASTER REPURCHASE AGREEMENT: A written contract covering all future transactions between the parties to repurchase--reverse agreements that establish each party's rights in the transactions. A master agreement will often specify, among other things, the right of the buyer-lender to liquidate the underlying securities in the event of default by the seller-borrower.

MATURITY: The date upon which the principal or stated value of an investment becomes due and payable.

MEDIUM-TERM CORPORATE NOTES: Unsecured promissory notes issued by a corporation organized and operating in the United States. These are negotiable instruments and are traded in the secondary market. Medium-term corporate notes can be defined as extended-maturity commercial paper.

MONEY MARKET FUNDS: Open-ended mutual fund that invests in highly liquid and safe securities (bills, commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, CD's, etc.) and pays money market rates of interest. The fund's net asset value remains a constant \$1 a share.

OPEN MARKET OPERATIONS: Purchases and sales of government and certain other securities in the open market by the New York Federal Reserve Bank, as directed by the FOMC, in order to influence the volume of money and credit in the economy. Purchases inject reserves into the bank system and stimulate growth of money and credit; sales have the opposite effect. Open market operations are the Federal Reserve's most important and most flexible monetary policy tool.

PASSBOOK SAVINGS ACCOUNTS: Similar to an inactive deposit except that the period of time is not fixed. The interest rate is much lower than for a certificate of deposit, but the savings account is more flexible. Funds can be deposited and withdrawn according to daily needs.

PLACEMENT SERVICE DEPOSITS. Deposits that are placed with a bank that uses private sector entity/network to allocate the funds across multiple banks such that the funds on deposit with each of the banks accepting deposits are under the federal deposit limit.

PORTFOLIO: Collection of securities held by an investor.

PRIMARY DEALER: A group of government securities dealers that submit daily reports of market activity and positions and monthly financial statements to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and are subject to its informal oversight. Primary dealers include Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) registered securities broker-dealers, banks, and a few unregulated firms.

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RATE OF RETURN: The yield obtainable on a security based on its purchase price or its current market price. This may be the amortized yield to maturity on a bond or the current income return.

QUALIFIED PUBLIC DEPOSITORIES: A financial institution which does not claim exemption from the payment of any sales or compensating use or ad valorem taxes under the laws of this state, which has segregated for the benefit of the commission eligible collateral having a value of not less than its maximum liability and which has been approved by the Public Deposit Protection Commission to hold public deposits.

REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS (RP OR REPO): A repo or reverse-repo is a short-term investment transaction. Banks buy temporarily idle funds from a customer by selling U.S. Government or other securities with a contractual agreement to repurchase the same securities on a future date. Repurchase agreements are typically for one to ten days in maturity. The customer receives interest from the bank. The interest rate reflects both the prevailing demand for Federal funds and the maturity of the repo. Some banks will execute repurchase agreements for a minimum of \$100,000 to \$500,000, but most banks have a minimum of \$1,000,000. A reverse-repo is exactly what the name implies.

SAFEKEEPING: A service to customers rendered by banks for a fee whereby securities and valuables of all types and descriptions are held in the bank's vaults for protection.

SECONDARY MARKET: A market made for the purchase and sale of outstanding issues following the initial distribution.

SECURITIES & EXCHANGE COMMISSION (SEC): Agency created by Congress to protect investors in securities transactions by administering securities legislation.

SETTLEMENT DATE: The date on which a trade is cleared by delivery of securities against funds. This date may be the same as the trade date or later.

TRADE DATE: The date on which a transaction is initiated or entered into by the buyer and seller.

TREASURY BILLS: Issued weekly with maturity dates up to one year. They are issued and traded on a discount basis with interest figured on 1 360-day basis, actual number of days. They are issued in amounts of \$10,000 and up, in multiples of \$5,000. They are a highly liquid security.

TREASURY NOTES: Initially issued with two- to ten-year maturities. They are actively traded in a large secondary market and are very liquid. The Treasury may issue note issues with a minimum of \$1,000; however, the average minimum is \$5,000.

TREASURY BOND: Long-term U.S. Treasury securities having initial maturities of more than ten years.

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UNIFORM NET CAPITAL RULE (SEC RULE 15C3-1): Securities and Exchange Commission requirement that member firms as well as nonmember broker-dealers in securities maintain a maximum ratio of indebtedness to liquid capital of 15 to 1; also called net capital rule and net capital ratio. Indebtedness covers all money owed to a firm, including margin loans and commitments to purchase securities, one reason new public issues are spread among members of underwriting syndicates. Liquid capital includes cash and assets easily converted into cash.

WHEN-ISSUED TRADES: Typically, there is a lag between the time a new bond is announced and sold, and the time when it is actually issued. During this interval, the security trades "when, as, and if issued."

YIELD: The rate of annual income return on an investment, expressed as a percentage. (a) **INCOME YIELD** is obtained by dividing the current dollar income by the current market price for the security. (b) **NET YIELD** or **YIELD TO MATURITY** is the current income yield minus any premium above par or plus any discount from par in purchase price with the adjustment spread over the period from the date of purchase to the date of maturity of the bond.

YIELD TO MATURITY: The rate of return yielded by a debt security held to maturity when both interest payments and the investor's capital gain or loss on the security are taken into account.